

THIS OPINION WAS NOT WRITTEN FOR PUBLICATION

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today
(1) was not written for publication in a law journal and
(2) is not binding precedent of the Board.

Paper No. 23

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES

Ex parte VINAY V. SHAH,
IAN D. JUDD, and
REGINALD BEER

Appeal No. 96-1115
Application 07/917,098¹

ON BRIEF

Before THOMAS, JERRY SMITH, and CARMICHAEL, Administrative
Patent Judges.

THOMAS, Administrative Patent Judge.

¹ Application for patent filed September 25, 1992.

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DECISION ON APPEAL

Appellants have appealed to the Board from the examiner's final rejection of claims 1 to 12, which constitute all the claims in the application.

Representative claim 1 is reproduced below:

1. A method of communicating between first and second nodes connected by a serial link, the method comprising the steps of:

transmitting data between said nodes in the form of packets, each packet comprising a plurality of predefined fields, each field consisting of one or more multibit data frames; and

controlling the flow of the data packets by means of multiple bit control frames having the same bit length as the data frames and being distinguishable from the data frames, the control frames being transmissible independently of the data packets.

The following references are relied by the examiner:

Tooley et al. (Tooley)	3,979,719	Sep. 7, 1976
Thorne	5,027,349	Jun. 25, 1991

Claims 1 to 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103. As evidence of obviousness, the examiner relies upon Tooley in view of Thorne. Rather than repeat the positions of the

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appellants and the examiner, reference is made to the brief and the answer for the respective details thereof.

OPINION

We reverse the above rejection of claims 1 to 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

For various reasons, the examiner has not set forth a prima facie case of obviousness within 35 U.S.C. § 103. From an artisan's perspective, we do not see any reason why the artisan would have found it desirable within 35 U.S.C. § 103 to have modified the rather rigid control block data structure of Tooley's communication protocol in light of the teachings of Thorne, even assuming that it is correct as the examiner says that Thorne teaches that control data may contain several fields as needed or based on a design choice of a specific application. We are not persuaded that the artisan would have found it obvious to have modified the data structure control fields in Tooley's data or text blocks in light of such teachings such as to make the control fields of equal length as data frames as argued by the examiner. The mere fact that

Thorne may teach that control fields may be of variable length as needed does not necessarily argue or teach the desirability of modifying another data structure. Essentially, there is no other reason advocated by the examiner to modify Tooley and we are aware of none.

We are also persuaded by appellants' argument at the bottom of page 6 and at the bottom of page 7 of the brief that independent claims 1 and 9 patentably distinguish over the teachings and showings in Tooley because the claimed control frames rather than an entire control block or packet as taught by Tooley and by the Tooley-Thorne combination are utilized to control the flow of data packets. At page 4 of the answer the examiner analogizes the data or text blocks of Tooley to the claimed data packets. In one sense then it does take within Tooley's teachings an entire data block length in the form of a response message format to transmit a response message comprising an ACK or a NAK or a RSP message. Tooley does not teach that a lesser number of bits or identifiable groups of bits within any of his blocks may be construed as a control "frame" having the same bit length as a data or text portion

of an entire block. Only entire "blocks" of data are transmitted in Tooley and not a lesser number of or portions of any given "block" defined as a subportion of a block are transmitted as a control portion or "frame" as claimed. Thus, it is also apparent that an additional feature of independent claims 1 and 9 is not met by Tooley in that the portions of an identified group of named bits of a block in Tooley are not transmitted independently of any block or packet in this reference. The examiner's brief reference to column 1, lines 35 to 53 as to this feature is not persuasive as to this limitation of independent claims 1 and 9 on appeal.

The examiner's attempt to analogize the data blocks of Tooley to the claimed data packets therefore fails. Thorne does not cure this deficiency. The subtle nuances of data structures for communication protocols cannot be ignored. In view of the foregoing, therefore, we cannot sustain the rejection of independent claims 1 and 9 on appeal. As such, the rejection of their respective dependent claims must also be reversed. The decision of the examiner rejecting claims 1 to 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is reversed.

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REVERSED

	JAMES D. THOMAS)	
	Administrative Patent Judge)	
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)	BOARD OF
PATENT			
	JERRY SMITH)	APPEALS AND
	Administrative Patent Judge)	
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